

Newes out of France.
ON THE FIRST OF
this moneth of March.

*Wherein is set downe, the retiring of the Prince of
Parma, and the great losse that he hath
receiued in the same.*

Also a true report of a great Galley that was brought
to Rochell on the sixt of Februarie last.

France [Appendix to History's Politics
Campaigns & Battles]



LONDON

Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be solde
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1592.

Newes out of France.

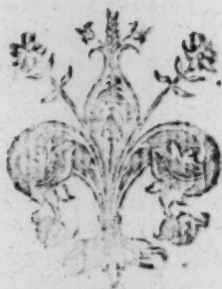
FROM THE FIRST OF

the month of March.

Printed by J. W. at the printing of the Press
in the Strand near St. Dunstons Church.



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1751



*News out of Fraunce, on the first
of March. 1592.*

The Troubles of Fraunce growing from a popular discontent of sundrie ill affected persons towards their naturall Liege king, in that hee seeks to withdraw them from mans traditions to the puritie of the gospel, shewes not onely the long sufferance of God towards the wicked, but his iust punishment vpon stubborne and head-strong Nations, that hearken not vnto the voyce of the chalmers, charme he neuer so wiselike. yet the sundrie victories the French King hath had against his enemies, discouers not onely the equitie of his cause, but assured testimonie that God will pull down the plumes of such rebellious subjects as resist the Lords anointed. A manifest instance of the which fell out of late, by a great victorie the French Kinges forces hath had against the Duke of Parma which was in this manner. The Duke of Parma intrenched himselfe strongly by Noue Chastell not far from Deepe, whereof Mountsieur de Vitry was Gouverneur, and there in warlike manner fortified himselfe with Warlike and other muniments so withstand the rebaine inuasion of his enemies: yet neither so warlike, nor so strongly, but the kings forces plaid vpon him so hard, that what enforced

by the Kings power, whose valour was more then his multitudes, and drawn on by a mutinie of the French companies that were with him, who could not brooke the imperious gouernment of the proud Spaniard, he was constrained to breake vpe his trench and retire home-ward as well as hee might for his owne safety. For though hee had sundrie Squadrons of the French that were both the Kings professed enemies, and of the Leagar: yet the French Gentlemen being somewhat haughtie of themselves, did with the more impatience suffer the insolence of the commanding and ouer-wining Spaniards. Where vpon the Duke of Parma grew offended, and for that speciall reason retired, as he did manifest in a letter sent to Monsieur de Villiers gouernour of Roan for the Leagar, the contents whereof are these.

I came to aid you, but I could not performe what I intended, for that I cannot assure my selfe of the French, who as I am not their maister, so they will not obey me: which occasion moues me thus suddenly to depart: but I meane to returne againe shortly, with greater forces and more strength, and such as shall obey me. Wherefore, I pray you continue steadfast, and be of good comfort. Yet had there not bene a more speciall reason, happilie he would haue taken order both to haue quieted the French gentlemen, and haue gotten those supplies to haue countermailed the Kings power: but God who is called therefore, the Lord of hostes, because hee hath victorie in his hand to suppress and conquer at his pleasure, stretched out a mightie arme against the Duke, and as hee punished Pharaos with plagues for his disobedience, so hee sent a greivous scarcitie, death, and famine amongst the dukes forces, not onely for victuals, which though they were extracamelie scant, and that the souldiers were so pined
and

and almost weakned euen to the death, that the gnawing of their bowels began to breed the bloudie-fire amongst them: but their greatest plague was, that there was no prouision for his horse, neither prouand, hay, stubble, nor straw: in so much that as much hay as is sould in England for 4. pence, was worth there euen at the Dukes owne hands 40. shillings, which famine lighting amongst the horses, bred such a most tall contagion amongst them, that such as died not (as there perished daillie multitudes of them) had straunge and sundry diseases, especially there grew out of their sides great swellinges like wens, which going in againe, straight kild them, and being dead, their flesh so stunk, that it bred a mortality amongst the souldiers. Whereby we may see the iust iudgement of God, that kicke against the pricke, and resist a manifest truth, vnto the maintenance of their papistcalle and ceremonious religion.

The Duke of Parma giuen thus to retire, sent before him to take vp a conuenient place to lodg his men in some 400. horsemen, and 800. footmen, but Mount de Longueuille hearing how they marcht, although his power was but small, yet vpon a zeale to God, his Liege and Countrey, with a determined resolution set vpon them, and in short time, discomfited them, & put all of them to the sword. Which newes being brought to the Duke of Parmas eares, hee began straight to doubt of himselfe, and after consultation had for his better safetie, hee retreated in one night seauen leagues, and so hee concluded to passe over the river of Soan at Amiens, and his companie to get over the river at Abbeville, making with great hast, that in the way he left behind many Charets and Waggones: in some place four, in other six, and other wobiles ten: to the number of 200. and more: rather yelding such luggage a pray

to the enemies then anie more of his forces should bee impaired. The king hearing of the Duke of Parmas retire, or rather to daime escape (to shadowe his flight with moze honourable names) leaving Roan sufficientlie blockt vp with troupes and men of resolution to leager it in his absence: amongst whom Mounseieur de Giury was one. Then in his owne person marcht forward after the Duke of Parma, accompanied with a braue troupe of horse, with intent to fight with the Duke if by any means he might chance to meet him in his iorney.

After the Duke thus had made his retire from Noue Chastell, Mounseieur de Vicrey the gouernor thereof yelded both it and himselfe and all his soldiers, to the number of a hundred, to the mercy and fauour of the king, who receiued him with a accustomed clemencie. Beside that, most part of the french Gentlemen that were of the Leager, whether toucht in conscience that they strue against their lawfull soveraigne, or doubting that God will so fauour the kings causes that his enemies shall goe by the worst, as daily they doe! Well howsoever moued I know not, but they make continuall sute to the king to haue a passeport to withdraw to themselves to their houses, promising neuer to beare armes any more, except it bee in his Majesties service, and alwayes and in all places to bee ready to execute any thing his Highnes shall commaund them: but how the king accepts of their sute, we haue not as yet any certaine intelligence: where we may note that although they haue continued long murinous against his Majestie, yet at last, the touch of their owne guilty minds makes them in a trembling forme of obedience, sue for fauour at his handes, whom so contemptuously, they haue hether to rebelled against.

Of these french gentlemen that had bene with the

the Duke of Parma, three hundred very well horse,
drew themselves toward Roan, and by the way were
all overthrowne and slaine.

Further when the king was remoued with some of
his forces to follow the Duke of Parma, they of the
Faulcon which is a Castell situate neere vnto Roan,
did come forth with two hundred horse, to geue an at-
tempt vpon the kinges power that was left behinde,
euery man promising to himselfe, large spoyle out of
the kinges tentes, but it fell out contrary to their ex-
pectation, for Monsieur de Giury, being by some se-
crete espials, forewarned of this, was not onely in a
readinesse to receiue them, but laide diuers ambushes
to circumuent them, placing some shotte so cunningly
and closely, that they found as sharpe intertainements
as might bee, for the kinges power brake out vpon
them before, and the shot so galled the horse on the o-
ther side, that of two hundred, there escaped away a-
liue, but seauenteene persons, to the great encourage-
ment of the kinges part, and the dismay of them in
Roan. Thus doth the Lord helpe the cause of the righ-
teous, and breakes the iaw-bones of his enemies, and
bringes his foes to confusion, Farewell.

FINIS.

Read with pleasure

THE
TRUE REPORT OF
a great Galley that was brought
vnto Rochell, vpon the sixt of
Februarie last.

1592.



LONDON
Printed by Iohn VVolfc.

1592.





The true report of a great Galley,
that was brought to Rochell, on the
 6. of Februarie last.

If we enter with deepe consideration, to censure of the late prosperitie of the Spaniards, or rather hard fortune inflicted vpon them by God, for their manifest opposing themselues against the truth and his Gospell: wee shall find, that their sundrie mishaps presageth their fall to be nere, and that their sins being ripe, wrath cannot long be deferd. But as Silo, so their pride shall vanish like a smoke, and their ruine shall be like the destruction of those fine Citties, wherein fine righteens persons could not be found out. The wealth of Tyre, the glorie of Sidon, the pompe of Sodom could not saue them from incurring the fatal indgement of Gods wrath, because they had eaten sower grapes, and their childrens teath were set on edge: so that they deliuered sinnes to their posteritie, and displeased the almightie from generation to generation. euen so, the Spaniards gilden mines, their hauty stomackes, their honours, their worldly glories, no not the prayers of their Cardinals, Abbots, Monks, and Friars, their Agnus dei, their holy water, and such trash, cannot with-hold the wrath of God from thm, while

any said, they kicke against the pꝛicke, and are manifest persecutoꝝ of his truth and religion, but he dꝛiues them on by degrees, to sale the daunger of their soꝛe, warned destruction: and to shew you an instance what happened to them of late, it fell out thus.

In Brittanie the King of Spaine had two great Gallies and foure Gallies, the which hee appointed to keepe the seas vpon the coast of Brittanie, and so along from S. Malo to Rochel. Of these in Nouember last returned into Portingall the two Gallies and one Galley. Of the three Gallies that remained, this that was brought into Rochell was the Admirall, this galley had five and twentie oares of a side, and to euerie oar was chained five slaues to row them, and was left Admirall soꝛ those which remained behind. Shee being verie wel pꝛouided, both of victuals, ordnance, and other furniture of warre, hauing within her both mariners & souldiers about 500. men, some Spaniards, others Portingals, but the greatest number were of Spaine. But their imperious commandings (as the Spaniard is most insolent) dꝛew these two nations to a secret tumult and pꝛiuate mutinie, especially seeing rancour yet remained in the hearts of the Portingals, soꝛ their late abuse offered to their king Don Anthonic, and a mortall hatred fretted the mind of the Spaniard, least the Portingall might in time make recouerie of their losses. Cause thus burning in both partes, it grew vnto such a controuersie, that the matter was faine to bee taken vp by the chiefe Captaine and other principall Gentlemen and officers in the saide Galley.

The Captaine being a Spaniard, and his Ancient beeing a Portingall, vpon this speciall mutinie that grew through vnknown grudges, dealt so with persuading reasons and faire speeches, that betweene them

them two, they appealed the bratwle, and set downe a present order for punishing of the chiefe offenders: so that presently there were hanged thre Portugals, to the great terrour and affrighting of the rest. They in the Galley, looking when anye of the Spaniards should be hanged for the same offence: but seeing no intent meant by the Captaine, to the punishment of the Spaniard, the Ancient-bearer took it in verie il part, and the more, that the Captaine bittered some woordes of disgrace against the Portugals and their king. The want of execution, and the opprobrious speeches used to himselfe and the state of Portugall, made the Ancient to murmur, which the Captaine perceiving, drew to Bell Ile, there to provide better for his safetie: but the Ancient being as politicke as he was, providently proved to take occasion as fitted his turne, first to deale with the Harriners, who were the rather pliant to his motion, in that they were Portugals: so that hee wan them easilie to the resolute execution of his purpose, which was to be reuenged fatally vpon the Spaniards: hauing thus brought the Harriners to his contented determination, he then brooke with the Turkes, & the other slaues that were in the Galley, promising them their libertie if they would sticke to him, and followe his aduice: the poore, whom seruite bondage had depplie tormented, beeing in a second hell vppon earth, and glad to be deliuered from his thraldome, agreed all in one sympathie of mind, and ioyfullie praised and wished for fit and conuenient oportunitie. In this hope it so fell out, that they came to Bell Ile, according vnto the cheife Captaines determination, where hee with diuers other Spaniards of most account, went on land thinking themselves to be safe when they were there arriued, going merrily to their friendes to bee frolicke. The Ancient careful, taking time by the forehead, seeing

ing the most of the Spaniards to bee a slæpe by weari-
 nes of some seruice: they had befoze deliuered ares vnto
 to the slaues which were Turks, Portingals, & french
 men, therewith to vnloose and breake their chaines:
 when some of the Spaniards perceiued that weapons
 were deliuered vnto the slaues, they began to be feare-
 ful and suspitious of some present mutinie. But while
 they were in this dumpe, they were presently set vp-
 pon by the Ancient-bearer, Portingals, Turkes, and
 Frenchmen his confederates. The Spaniards despe-
 rate, seeing flight could not helpe them, stucke to their
 tackling, and fought lustelie: but the Auncient-bearer
 armed with reuenge, buckled himselfe to the skirmish
 and though he were soze wounded, yet hee slew thre-
 scoze persons, and with the helpe of the slaues, put all
 the Spaniards to the sword, and so hoisting sailes, bent
 their course towardes Don Anthonie their King in
 England. But as they were in this hope, the winde
 came about and blew contrarie, so that they were faine
 to put into the baye of Rochell. On the first day of
 Februarie, where after discourse made of their
 present fortunes, they were well entertained of the
 French. The Auncient-bearer offering in his name,
 and the rest their seruice to the King in these his wars
 against the Leagars, graunting in forme of a free gift
 their Galley, ordinance, and all other prouision. The
 barke had soze of ordinance of great value, in so much
 that diuers which wer aboard on her, said: that she had
 soze of field peeces, all cast in brasse, which were carri-
 ed into Rochell to the Kings vse. About the rest, there
 was one thing wondrous and worth the noting, that
 the Lanthorne that gaue her light, was valued worth
 500. pound, and few or none such beeing euer seene in
 Christendome befoze, it was giuen to the French king
 for a iewel. When if the Lanthorne were of such cost,
 the

the wealth of the ship is moze easilie to be coniectured. Beside she had great store of wine and other victuals, so that it was imagined, that this spring shee shoulde haue made for new-Hauen in the riuer of Roan. But now she lieth tied within the chains of Rochel, There came out of her great store of people, among the which were many Spanish women or grosse widowes. Besides it is reported, that in great bzauerie the Portingall is gone to the French King, and all the Turkes and other slaues vncommitted and set at liberty, to the great ioy of all good christian hearts, that ioy to heare, either the controuersie or confusion of the Spaniards. Thus you heare how God deliuered the Portingals and poore slaues from thraldome by a priuate mutiny, as hee ouerthrew the pride of Babel, whereby we receiue this comfort, that as God cherissheth his chosen people, so hee will confound the deuises of such as are opposed enemies to his truth and glorie.





